# MANY METHODISTS WANT STAY OF PASTORS IN ONE

Ministers in Undesirable Fields Anxious for More Frequent Changes.

CONFERENCE OF WORK

Attention of Delegates at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 7 .- The end the first week of the thirty-first General Conference of the Methodist Church saw much preliminary matter and details disposed of and the great gathering nearly ready to take up the more important work policies for \$1,000,000 had just been canhave appointed their sumcommittees and mapped out the work assigned to their

In the initial sessions of the leading has been brought prominently to the fore. time limit of three or five years or permit the present plan of unlimited tenure, which was adopted at the General Conference four years ago, to continue. The bishops in their annual address touched upon this question, but refrained from expressing any opinion that could be construed by the conference one way or another, and as yet there has been no authoritative statement on the subject from any one in the conference. The committee on itinerary has the matter in charge, and the temper of the members, as shown at the first meeting when the question was broached, indicated that all would be harmonious in the disposal of this problem

Many of the annual conferences have nemoralized the General Conference to take ction on the matter and restore either were read by the secretary of the committee on itinerary at the first meeting and many times this number are expected to e filed with the subcommittee before final action is taken on the matter in committee next Friday.

There seems to be a growing sentiment in the membership of the church, according to many of the delegates, that the historic system of an itinerant minister is in danger of being destroyed by an unlimited pastoral service and it has had its effect n many of the delegates. In addition a considerable number of ministers who are located in the less desirable fields and an army of laymen who find themselves in possession of the less popular pastors are give them the benefit of a change.

On the other hand, strong, conservative leaders like Doctors Buckley, Upham, King, Day, Little and the younger pastors like Doctors Eckman, Downey, Anderson and Hughes, who are now serving beyond the old five-year limit in their favorite pasterates, will endeavor to have the unnited service resolution adopted.

There are now before the conference a sufficient number of memorials, resolutions and petitions on various subjects to occupy a session lasting twice as long as that ment paragraph, most of the memorials on this subject being against any change. A memorial is submitted from Nebraska asking that the term for which bishops are elected be changed from life to twelve years. This question has been discussed before, but it is unlikely the matter will be given serious consideration by the present

Other memorials call for more rigid discipline of personal conduct while others directly oppose it and favor a more liberal The South Carolina Conference has pre sented a large memorial asking for the

election of a bishop of African descent. The delegation from Illinois appears to be supporting Bishop McCabe in his desire to open the American University and has asked for the removal of the \$5,000,000 restriction clause against that institution. The temperance question is also up for discussion. The Rock River lay conference petitions that the President and the Congress of the United States be requested by the General Conference to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the territories, islands, District of Columbia and Nebraska, and all other places where the federal government has political control. The minority report of the book commit-

tee, signed by five members, have been distributed among the delegates. It is a voluminous report, reviewing the history of the book concern and the present contro-versy, and seeking to show that money will be lost rather than saved by the consolidation. A strong attack is made upon the corporation or trust idea. The conference to-day paid eloquent trib-ute to the memory of William McKinley.

A resolution of adoration for McKinley, presented by the Rev. J. W. E. Bowen (colored), candidate for Bishop of Chattanooga, Tenn., struck a responsive chord, and the conference adopted it by a standing vote and referred it to the committee on episcopacy with instructions to prepare memorial giving appropriate expression of honor and respect to the assassinated President. The resolution dwells on the loyalty of President McKinley to the Methodist Church, his cherished memory as a citizen and his great service to his country as a patriot and statesman. "William Mc-Kinley set a standard of home devotion ich bever has been excelled, says the resolution, and this sentiment was received with applause by the delegates.

The session of the conference was pre-

sided over to-day by Bishop Willard Mal-

lalieu. A large number of resolutions from the various annual conferences were received, discussed and referred to the proper committees. A resolution to the affect that the episcopal committee, which will consider the question of retiring, increasing or diminishing the number of bishops to be elected, be instructed to hold open sessions, was tabled, as was also a resolution which forbids church publications from printing all advertisements relating to the sale of individual communion cups Dr. J. R. Cook offered a resolution to appoint a special committee of seven to revise the rubrics of the ritual on the administration of the sacrament. Dr. Cook said that the language of this important paragraph in the church discipline was not clear, and he wanted to know "how much more proxy worship is to be introduced in the church." The resolution was referred to the committee on revisals. The conference adjourned at noon meet Monday morning.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS

NEW YORK, May 7 .- Arrived: St. Paul, from Southampton and Cherbourg; La Lorraine, from Havre. Off Nantucket: Umfrom Liverpool; Celtic, from Liver-Sailed: Germanic, for Southampton; pool. Sailed: Germanic, for Southampton, Gascogne, for Havre; Lucania, for Liverpool; Vaderland, for Antwerp; Prinzess Irene, for Genoa and Naples; Bulgaria, for Hamburg; Minnetonka, for London; Astoria, for Glasgow; Hekla, for Christiania

NAPLES, May 7 .- Arrived: Citta di Torino, from New York, for Genoa. Sailed: Citta di Napoli, from Genoa, for New York. LIVERPOOL, May 7 .- Arrived: Winifredian, from Boston; Victoria, from New York. Sailed: Campania, for New York. QUEENSTOWN, May 7.—Arrived: Arabic and Etruria, both from New York, for Liverpool, and both proceeded.

DUNNET HEAD, May 7 .- Passed: Island, from New York, for Christiansand and

CHERBOURG, May 7 .- Sailed: Philadelphia, from Southampton, for New York. LONDON, May 7,-Sailed: Maine, for New York; Minneapolis, for New York. BOULOGNE, May 7 .- Sailed: Ryndam,

from Rotterdam, for New York. SOUTHAMPTON, May 7 .- Arrived: Louis, from New York. GENOA, May 7.—Arrived: Koeningen Luise, from New York.

COPENHAGEN, May 7 .- Sailed: United States, for New York. HAVRE, May 7 .- Sailed: La Bretagne, for New York.

GLASGOW, May 7.-Sailed: Numidian, for New York.

ANTWERP, May 7 .- Sailed: Zeeland, BREMEN, May 7 .- Sailed: Bremen, for PALERMO, May 7 .- Sailed: Ultonia, for

#### WORLD'S FAIR COMPANY CANCELING INSURANCE

sponsibility for Safety of Their Own Property.

LILIOUKALANI IS

ST. LOUIS, May 7 .- As the world's fair will be closed to-morrow to all except holders of passes, the only event of in- | the Orient with the least possible loss of Questions That Will Claim the terest anticipated for Sunday is the arrival of former Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, greatest possible efficiency, much interest who, with her adopted son Kalanianaole, is manifested here in the preparations that and his wife and retinue, will occupy a are being made-all in London-for the suite of rooms in the grounds.

World's Fair Company is gradually canceling the insurance held on the principal buildings, which originally amounted to \$4,- | the Mediterranean and Red seas and the 000,000. Humphrey Castleman, chief of the caled, and that the purpose of the can cellation was to relieve the exposition company of the responsibility of insuring ex- power beyond the East Indies. hibits, the responsibility now being borne by exhibitors themselves.

door Art Association, in conjunction with committees one question above all others that of the American League for Civic Improvement, will be held in the Minneipolis and St. Paul building June 9 to 11. The American Park and Outdoor Art Association is the best-known organization of its character in this country and numbers among its members many of those who have become prominent in this movement, Charles Mulford Robinson, the writer and author of "Civic Art," being its present

Russia Will Make an Exhibit.

ST. LOUIS, May 7 .- A cablegram was received from St. Petersburg to-day by Director of Exhibits Skiff, of the World's Fair, saying that Russia would make an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Russia, before the war with Japan, had planned to be represented at the fair, Russia, before the war with Japan, but recently decided to abandon its proposed exhibit. The dispatch to-day, telling of Russia's decision caused surprise to the exposition officials. The Russians will take 20,000 square feet in the varied industries the three or five-year limit. Ten memorials | building and will also be represented in lib-

#### TWO MEN DIE VICTIMS OF TEXAS FAMILY FEUD

Prominent Citizens of Luling Are to be used. This formal charter party Slain by a Wealthy Planter.

killing occurred to-day at Luling, eighty reads through and impresses on his memory, miles southeast of here. S. L. Nixon, a but which is not carried on board. Until member of the State Democratic executive committee and a wealthy planter, shot and in China, it is hoped that the first docukilled R. W. Malone and Colonel Veasy, ment will secure her from capture, but after two prominent citizens of Luling. The then she must dash across to a Russian shooting is said to have grown out of an old family feud.

NAMED BY PRESIDENT

Six Youths Appointed to West Point and Twelve Alternates Provided.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The President to-day made the following appointments at large to West Point: John L. Clem, jr. son of Colonel John L. Clem, quartermaster; William H. Emery, jr., son Captain Emery, U. S. N.; Jack W. Heard, son of Captain Jack W. Heard, U. S. A .; Jeremiah A. Drennan, son of Ordnance and Cavalry Sergeant Drennan, deceased; Garische A. Ord, son of Captain E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., retired; Horace Hays Fuller, son of Major Ezra B. Fuller, U. S. A. Two alternates for each of the six appointees were selected and in case of the failure of any of the first six to pass the examination, the alternate standing high-For the District of Columbia, the President appointed Herbert Harries, son of General George H. Harries, with Logan Cunningham and Kenneth Taylor as alternates. Cunningham is a relative of the late General John A. Logan.

OHIO ANTI-GAMBLING LAW TO BE TESTEL

Owner of Building in Which \$5,-000 Was Lost Appeals to Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 7.-The case of eted in the United States Supreme Court to-day, bids fair to decide the constitutionality of the Ohio state law rendering property in which money is lost by gambling liable for the loss. Mr. Marvin is the owner of property in Findlay, O., in which Frank H. Trout lost \$5,000 playing faro. Belle Trout brought suit to recover this sum from the owner of the premises and won her suit in the Ohio courts. Marvin appealed to the United States Supreme Court, alleging the law to be unconstitu-

CLARK PROTESTED. BUT WAS LOCKED UP

tional.

Jeff Clark, claiming to be an umbrella mender from Louisville, could not understand how Turnkey John Long could put a charge of loitering against him when he was brought to the city jail last night. "I don't see how you can put that charge against me," he interrupted several times, until the turnkey remarked as he turned the slate around: "Now, watch me, and I'll show you how I can put it against And calmly and deliberately he wrote "Loitering" after the man's name. Clark did not appreciate the byplay, and entered his cell still protesting. In his possession was a neat little package of files and short wires. He was picked up

PRESIDENT CANDAMO

in the east end of the Union Station by

Patrolmen Belch and Dever.

LIMA, Peru, May 7 .- President Candamo,

who had been ill for some time at Arequipa, died to-day. The President's death is deeply regretted. as all political elements regarded him as an honorable man devoted to the true in-

terests of the country. Manuel Candamo was the man accepted for the provisional presidency of Peru in 1895 by the revolutionists under the leaderership of Nicholas de Pierola and President Caceres when both agreed to stop fighting. Senor Candamo chose his Cabinet from all factions and he was able to unite the country. Four years later he was elected Pres-

ENTOMBED MINERS HAVE NOT BEEN SAVED

ident by a great majority.

SHAMOKIN, May 7.-Several attempts were made during the night and early today to enter the Locust Gap slope in search of the five miners who are entombed, but owing to the dense smoke and gas interior explorations were impossible. There is little hope of rescuing the men.

### RUSSIA FORMULATES PLAN TO REFILL COAL BUNKERS

PLACE AGAIN LIMITED Exhibitors Must Now Bear Re- Elaborate System of Floating Coal Depots to Be Established On the Open Sea.

DUE MANY SHIPS CHARTERED

LONDON, May 7 .- As evidence of Russia's intention to send her Baltic fleet to time, and calculated to arrive with the Which Will Be Submitted to the coaling of the fleet at sea, especially in It was made known to-day that the the earlier stages of its long journey. According to present arrangements, coaling will be done from large chartered ships in pended on as reserves in the Baltic and North seas, and colliers attached to the fleet will provide the source of motive

It is obvious that even if the naval reinforcements got as far as Port Arthur or Auxiliary to the National Park and Out- | Vladivostok, they would be powerless unless provided with fuel, and the stores at these places will not more than suffice for the present ships, so nothing can be done until ample supplies have run the gauntlet and arrived there. About twenty coal ships have been, therefore, chartered for the far

Preparations were made first for supplies of coal for the far East. A Russian agent came to England soon after the breaking out of the war to arrange for the transport of coal to Port Arthur, Vladivostok and Dalny. He left for Paris last week. After meeting with but little success in Liverpool he came to London. It became known in shipping circles that the Russian government was offering nearly double the usual rates for coal consignments to neutral Chinese ports. Anything in the nature of rush after this unusually tempting "business" was checked when it was discovered that a clause was to be inserted in each charter party, or agreement, requiring the boat to proceed when possible to Port Arthur, Dalny or Vladivostok. Port Arthur, of course, has been eliminated since the fact of its isolation has become known. Three firms of brokers, however, took up the matter and succeeded in finding over a dozen ships whose owners were willing to accept the risk, and some of these vessels with their cargoes of coal are already at sea after clearing for a neutral Chinese port such as Tsing-Tau or Woo-Sung. These vesels are furnished "charter party" stating that they are carrying coal to a neutral port consigned to a German firm which is allowing its name

is for the benefit of any Japanese warship that may overhaul the coal carriers and demand to see their papers. SECRET CHARTER PARTY. In addition there is what may be termed AUSTIN, Tex., May 7 .- A sensational a secret charter party which the captain the vessel has arrived at the neutral port port, trusting only to her heels and luck.

> The secret charter party reads as fol-"The ship shall clear for Tsing-Tau (or Woo-Sung) from this port. It is left to the captain to reach either Port Arthur, Dalny, r Vladivostok. Freight is stipulated on intaken colliery weight per ton of twenty hundredweights; 45s. for any Russian ports. of this freight 32s. 6d. per ton is payable here (the home port) without discount on signing bills of lading, and 15s. a ton is to be deposited in the - Bank at Hamburg against receiving bills of lading. As soon as the cablegram arrives from Port Arthur Dalny or Vladivostok that the boat has arrived at either of these ports, the bank o pay the owner the remaining freight of los. per ton, always without deduction. "In case the vessel is seized by the Japanese or enemies of Russia and thereby prohibited to reach one of the above-named ports, the above deposit is to be paid by the bank over to the owner as soon as the cablegram arrives that the seizure has

The secret charter-party goes on to say that if the vessel is delayed at the Russian port of discharge, demurrage of £55 is to be paid by the charterers day by day. Further, that if the captain does not think he is able to make a Russian port on account of danger of capture, the boat must walt at the neutral port for thirty days. If no opportunity has then presented itself, the coal is to be landed at a neutral port between Tsing-Tau and Singapore as ordered by the charterer, and the money which has been deposited in the Hamburg bank shall be released and paid over to the charterer. This remarkable document concludes by saying that for further conditions both parties refer to the charter-party made up between them running pro forma for Tsing-Tau as port of discharge. (This is, of course, a reference to the first charterparty, which is to be carried for the inspection of Japanese and other authori-

VESSELS CHARTERED. The vessels chartered in London under these circumstances belong to British, German, Norwegian and American owners, and the Russian agent has succeeded in BRIDE OF A MONTH obtaining other vessels at continental ports, bringing the total to about twenty vessels earrying some 60,000 or 70,000 tons of the all Some owners, however, have obtained

considerably better terms than those given in the secret-charter party quoted from. One, for example, is taking out 3,500 tons of coal from Cardiff for which the Russian government is paying 35s. a ton to a neutral port payable at once, and an extra 23s. a ton to be paid if the vessel discharges to pay nearly £3 a ton carriage on coal worth only 17s. a ton in England. As everything depends on the success of the far Eastern fleet, it can be easily understood that the arrangements for the first part of the journey of the reinforcing warships are at present in a less settled condition. A Russian naval official at present in London has been approached on behalf of a well-known line of Atlantic

This means that the owners will with the control of their ships, placing them at the disposal of Russia for a stipulated sum per day or week. It is understood that these vessels when chartered will load with coal, proceed to the Mediterranean and wait at a given latitude and longitude for the Russian fleet, which will thus be able to coal on the high seas. The official who was written to replied that his government probably would require some vesse's on time-charter, but up to the present he has made no further

In the Baltic and North seas less elaborate preparations have been necessary. A number of comparatively small vessels have been carrying steam coal to ports in European Russia to the order of the government. In their charter is a clause to IS DEAD AT AREQUIPA the effect that, if needed, they must discharge their cargo at sea. Once the Russian fleet gets under way it could be accompanied by its attendant colliers, refilling empty bunkers at the rate of from 200 to 400 tons a day each. So far the scheme takes the reinforcing fleet as far as the Suez canal. Beyond that point the warships would have to depend on an extension of the Mediterranean portion of these gigantic preparations, and as the Yellow sea is neared the risks will

> WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND PIGEONS TO BE USED

become greater and greater.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7 .- The tele- bottle graph office refuses to accept messages for Port Arthur. The Russian Admiralty, however, expects to be able to continue communication with Port Arthur in spite of the cutting of the telegraph line. Masts for use in wireless telegraphy have been erected at the fortress to communicate with stations at the north end of the peninsula. Trained carrier pigeons were also sent to Port Arthur some time ago, and through one means or another the Russian authorities hope to retain communication. The Admiralty is in possession of specific information to the effect that the harbor of Port Arthur is open.

#### EPISCOPALIANS DECIDE NOT TO CHANGE THE LEGAL NAME OF DENOMINATION

Committee of Fifteen Asks to Be Discharged from Further Consideration of Subject.

OF REPORT

General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.-The committee of fifteen, which was appointed by the national triennial convention of the Episcopal Church at San Francisco, in 1901, to consider the advisability of changing the legal name of the denomination, has prepared an extended report in which the opinion is expressed that any change at this time is inexpedient. The report is to be submitted to the General Convention. which will assemble in this city next October. The committee recommends the passage by the Boston convention of the fol-

"Resolved. That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of

The report is signed by all fifteen members of the committee, although three appendices signed by seven members, a second signed by five and a third by one, are attached. The second appendix recommends that the words "Protestant Episcopal" on the title page of the book of common prayer be stricken out.

Although officially party lines were not drawn in the investigation of the sentiment of all of the seventy-eight dioceses and missionary districts a change was generally favored by the high church party and with one or two exceptions the committee, while agreeing on the report itself, divided on the supplementary state-

At the San Francisco convention the dio-

cese of Milwaukee presented a memorial requesting that the name "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" changed to that of the "American Catholic Church in the United States." The request was not passed upon directly by the convention, but a committee of five bishops, five priests and five laymen was appointed to ascertain the mind of the church and report to the Boston convention. The first appendix to the report is signed by Bishops Daniel S. Tuttle, of Missouri; George W. Peterkin, of West Virginia; David H. Greer, of New York; Rev. S. S. Moore, of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Arthur J. C. Sowdon, of Boston; Francis A. Lewis and Joseph Packard. They observe that the present name can hardly be considered

as a hindrance to growth, since all growth With respect to the objection that the Catholic character of the church is obscured the eyes of other Catholic communions by the name, it is said: "Our relations with the old Catholics have not been strained by reason of the title and in view of the late Pope's denial of the validity of our orders, a mere change of name is not likely to change the attitude of the see of Rome toward us. The second appendix was signed by Bishop Cortland T. Whitehead, of Pittsburg;

Rev. George McClellan Fiske, D. D., of Springfield; Rev. B. Talbot Rodgers, of Fond Du Lac, Wis.; L. H. Morthouse, of Milwaukee, and Daniel B. Lyman. They say: "The indications shown are most abundant that the majority of our bishops, clergy and laity are dissatisfied with our present title, and many apply to it more or less derogatory adjectives. It is perceived that it is a moment of division and perpetuates memories of which all earnest Christian people would gladly rid themselves in the Christian world. It is a wall of separation on the one hand against our Roman brethren and on the other differentiates us from our non-Episcopal must be forever measuring our longitude from the Pope of Rome as the meridian, and our polity be made disproportionately prominent in the eyes of our fellow Christians at every mention of the name." The statement concludes with the suggestion that the Boston convention enact legislation by which the words "Protestant Episshall be omitted from the title page of the prayer book until such time as the people can be brought to favor a suitable legal designation. The third statement, which is brief, is signed by Rev. John H. Egar, of Rome,

N. Y., and suggests that the name be changed to that of the church in the United States of America. The two remaining members of the committee, Bishops John Scarborough, of New Jersey, and W. J. Leonard, of Ohio, make no sugges-In New England the diocese of New

Hampshire was the only one to vote for an immediate change, although the clergy of Vermont expressed a similar opinion, and the laity favored a correction at some future time. The larger Eastern dioceses were opposed to any correction at present, but the high church strongholds of the West hold opposite views.

SUES FATHER-IN-LAW

Youthful Mrs. Barrett Says Husband's Parent Carried Away Wedding Presents.

BROOKLYN, May 8.-After being married only a month, Mrs. Ellen Barrett has brought an action for \$100,000 against her at Port Arthur. Thus, Russia is willing father-in-law. Peter Barrett, a wealthy Brooklyn wagon manufacturer, for alienating the affection of her husband. Mrs.

Barrett is only eighteen. The young woman was married to Edward Barrett, who is only twenty-two years old, on April 3, and alleges that her father-in-law began to interfere with boats asking whether his government is her domestic peace as soon as she began open to take a number of large vessels on to keep house. She resented this, and Mr. Barrett, who employs his son, threatened, she says, to cut off his income if he did not leave his wife. And leave her he did on April 28. For a few days the young wife remained alone in her new home, but last

Tuesday, she declares, her father-in-law went there and had all the furniture and wedding presents removed. Peter Barrett, the father-in-law, said to reporters that the actions of his son's wife did not please him.

#### STOMACH TROUBLE AND CONSTIPATION

HAVE AT LAST FALLEN VICTIMS TO MIGHTY SCIENCE

Thousands have given up in despair after having doctored for years. To those we make the following offer: Cut out this advertisement and send it to us together with your name, address, and particulars of your case. On receipt of your letter, we will send you an order on your druggist for a full-size bottle of Milks' Emulsion, free,

Remember this is not the usual small sample bottle given out by medicine companies free, but our regular full size 50-cent

After taking the first bottle, you will then be able to judge for yourself of the merits of Milks' Emulsion. We will then give you a written guarantee, backed by your druggist that Milks' Emulsion will cure you of Stomach trouble or Constipation. Can you ask for more, knowing that you can have your money back for the asking if Milks' Emulsion fails to cure you. ing if Milks' Emulsion lans to the development W. it to the Milks' Emulsion Company, Terre

# The agree Daily Bulletin.



# ORIENTAL RUGS

The First SPECIALS of the Year

THREE lots, nearly eighty rugs in all, have been repriced for disposal. These new prices are just about the wholesale cost of importation, and as such demand your attention. Of course, it isn't likely that you will admire every rug, but from among so many there should be little question of your finding a few decidedly pleasing, and they'll certainly be-cheap. In Lot One are thirty or more good specimens of Samarkand, Baku, Ghiordes, Anatolian and Kazak rugs, ranging in size from

2 ft. 5 in. by 4 ft. 5 in. to 3 ft. 5 in. by 6 ft. Choice at \$11.00, \$12.25 and \$18.75, instead of \$18.00, \$22.50 and \$24 50. In Lot 600 are Mosul, Chlordes, Saraband, Hamadan, Kazak and Feraghan rugs, from 3 ft. 4 in. by 7 ft. to 4 ft. 2 in. by 7 ft., the most useful rugs one can buy. Choice at \$17.75, \$24.75 and \$30.00, instead

of \$24.00, \$37.00 and \$45.00. In Lot Chree are fewer rugs and all of one kind-Antique Irans-but in size, condition, beauty and particularly the price, they are gems indeed. average size 51 by 101 ft.; reduced to \$56.25 from \$85.00.

Suggestion

The separate waist may be "passing." but the procession seems a

comfortably long one. No matter how many wraps on hand, one of those little blouse jackets of light silk is a necessity for summer

The wraps do not differ perceptibly from those of the past season, inasmuch as their length and fullness re-

main about the same. A deal of shirring is used as adornment and lace interspersed with cordings contributes largely to the deep

Oddly shaped crowns are prominent features of the summer hat, some having their greatest width from side to side; others are narrow and long.

collars which continue in favor.

Shirring done over a soft cord and applied in ribbon effect across the shoulders and the lower part of the joke is a very new bodice garniture. Among the pretty wash goods for

warm weather frocks the canvas

weave, which comes in great variety in

linen and cotton, is often flaked with Reseda, green, cardinal, Nile green, champagne, gunmetal, porcelain, pale gray, cream, heliotrope and tender

shades noted in dress linens. Cool fabrics such as pongee, silk and linen are the most practical for warm weather, their light weight being especially adapted to the necessary full-

ness required in the present modes.

pink, blue and brown are among the

Rice canvas comes in several colors with a fleck of white like a grain of rice. The same weave of linen canvas, with its rice grain pattern, comes in medium blue, tan, sky blue, navy and Persian embroidery for white voile,

braid for broadcloth, lace of all kinds.

but especially renaissance for silk, and

for pongee plaited embroidery of the same material, make pretty and appropriate trimmings. "Pharoah" linen is the tremendous trade name given to our old acquaintance. Egyptian linen, one of the cool summer dress goods to be used for

"waistings," shirtings, suitings and

summer gowns generally. It costs 50 cents a yard. As a rule, the coats have the fullness falling from a short yoke, which is covered with a pointed lace collar. The sleeves are large and very full near the hand and have deep cuffs lined with frills. These coats often

# Fancy Mohair

reach almost to the knee.

For Shirtwaist Suits

ASSORTMENTS are in their prime, which means that practically everything obtainable anywhere is here.

In 36 and 38-inch widths are numerous pretty styles, such as rice-seeded effects, stripes, dots, checks and similar designs, popular colorings, a

yard......50c Eight styles of pin-dotted mohairs are shown, including navy blue, brown, gun metal and mixed colorings, a

yard......59c Fancy striped mohair suitings, a yard and a quarter wide, are to be had at..... 75c

54-inch rain-proof mohair in a pretty blue and white mixture is selling at......\$1.25 Everything in plain colored and black

mohairs between the price limits of 50c and \$2.00 a yard.

# By WAY OF J J SILKS You Will Like

DISTINGUISHED by characteristics decidedly fashionable, moderate in price and of wear-proven merit.

Rustling taffeta, brilliant in finish, light weight and serviceable, every fashion-ap-Cheney Bros.' famous 24-inch foulards, blue with red dots, blue with green and Black Peau de Cygne, 27 inches wide, a regular \$1.25 quality, a yard......\$1.00 Black Peau de Cygne, in the 20-inch width, a grade not previously sold under 75c a

yard .......68c Black taffeta, three-quarters of a yard wide, an excellent wearing silk, \$1.00 regularly, offered at ...... 85c Fancy corded Japanese wash silks, variously sold at 44c to 49c a yard, here at .. 39c

#### Imported SWISSES Lower

THE IMPORTANCE of this proposition is evident—it is unusual. For swiss is a summer material, one of the handsomest, and its season has hardly begun. Best of all styles exploited are all exclusive importations of this spring and novel in both coloring and embroidery, and those you see here you will not see elsewhere. All are a yard-and-a-quarter wide, requiring but eight yards for

All embroidered Swisses, until now selling at \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25 a yard, are re-

Among the more elaborate designs are plain white, black or tinted grounds embroidered in roses, daisys and spring flowers in nature's colors. Less striking are the conventional dots, dashes and stripes. Every piece in every lot is the product of a Swiss peasant working on a hand-loom, every dot of embroidery tied by hand to insure its permanence. Colors are laundry-

## Selling Choice PICTURES



much under value so

You'll recognize in this sale an opportunity of peculiar advantages. First, the prices are unusually low, then the pictures are of the usable sort, mostly small, simple subjects that fit nicely in so many wall spaces; and, finally, the present house-cleaning season makes it an event decidedly opportune. There are enough pictures to outlast several days' selling, but as there is but one or possibly two of a kind, good judgment suggests Monday as the best day to come.

"The Asti Heads," small fac-similes of water colors, in one-piece green frames, also four other kinds of 

Colored landscapes and figure studies, with gilt mats and gilt frames, also carbon figures and landscapes in weathered oak frames, choloe......23c

frames, also some colored photogravures and small seplas in novelty frames, sev-A dozen different kinds of popular pictures, including colored figure studies in 10 by 12-inch size, with white mats and ornamented gilt frames, water color facsimiles in 9 by 20-inch size, marines and landscapes in 2-inch gilt frames, and 

Sepia figure studies, 10 by 12-inch size, with brown mats and ornamented brown

Besides the above, there will be a special bargain table with forty or fifty pictures. some which sold formerly for as much as \$2.50 and \$3.50 each, choice .... \$1.00 Also a lot of miscellaneous pictures, some that were \$2.25 to \$3.00, at \$1.48; others that were \$5.00 and \$5.00, \$2.75; and a third lot, culled from \$7.50 ones.

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HERE IS THE "EXPOSITION TRAMPER" oxford, Identical in most respects with the boot of the same name. This shoe, originally made to the order of L. S. Ayres & Co., seemed so perfectly to satisfy the demand for a good, sturdy walking boot that it is now being made-several hundred pairs a day - and exploited, as the best of its kind, throughout the country. The exford is of the same material. Kibo kid, with patent tip, mannish heel and double, stitched

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